SUB B1 Cont

recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased.

14. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 13, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP (transporters associated with antigen processing) or proteasome dependent.

15. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 13, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is a molecule or part of a molecule comprising beta-2-microglobulin.

16. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 15, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is an MHC class I molecule.

a1

17. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 16, wherein said MHC class I molecule is not bound to a TAP-dependent peptide.

18. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 13, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is MHC class I dependent.

19. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 18, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is a peptide either alone or bound to an MHC class I molecule.

20. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 13, wherein said MHC presentation is MHC class I dependent presentation.

21. The isolated epitope or antigen of claim 13, wherein said T-lymphocytes are CD8+ cytotoxic T-lymphocytes.

22. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing of claim 13.

23. A method for preparing the pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 22, said method comprising the step of mixing said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

24. A method for treating or preventing cancer or viral infections, wherein said method comprises the step of administering to a patient said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing of claim 13 .

25. A nucleic acid sequence which encodes said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing of claim 13.

26. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising the nucleic acid sequence of claim 25 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

27. A method for preparing the pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 26 which comprises the step of mixing said nucleic acid sequence together with said pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

28. A method for treating or preventing cancer or viral infections, wherein said method comprises the step of administering said nucleic acid sequence of claim 25 to a patient.

a' Cont.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein said nucleic acid sequence is comprised by a viral or DNA vector.

SUB B2

30. A method for eliciting or stimulating immunological effector cells *in vivo* or *in vitro* against epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell

recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, said method comprising bringing said immunological effector cells in contact with epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein said epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing are peptides either alone or bound to MHC class I molecules.

33. A method for preparing a pharmaceutical agent or vaccine, wherein said pharmaceutical agent or vaccine can inhibit or prevent cancer growth or viral infection by stimulating immunological effector cells directed against epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, said method comprising the step of mixing an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, or a nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least

in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein said immunological effector cells are T-lymphocytes.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is an inhibitor of TAP.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein said inhibitor of TAP is selected from the group consisting of ICP47 of HSV type 1 and IE12 of HSV type 2.

38. The method of claim 33, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a proteasome inhibitor.

39. The method of claim 33, wherein said cellular peptide processing function which is inhibited is MHC class I dependent cellular peptide processing.

40. The method of claim 33, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a TAP inhibitor.

41. The method of claim 33, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a proteasome inhibitor.

SUB B4

42. The method of claim 33, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to a mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes TAP.

a' cont.

43. The method of claim 33, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to mRNA or DNA sequences which encode a proteasome.

44. The method of claim 33, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation encodes a ribozyme.

45. The method of claim 33, wherein said nucleotide sequences are comprised by a viral or DNA vector.

46. The method of claim 33, wherein said method further comprises the step of administering an agent which stimulates T-lymphocytes.

47. The method of claim 46, wherein said agent which stimulates T-lymphocytes are B7-1 molecules.

48. A method for treating or preventing cancer or viral infections, wherein said method comprises the step of administering cells or molecules specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing to a patient, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors , and further wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased.

SUB B5 / A1 Cont.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

50. The method of claim 48, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is a peptide either alone or bound to an MHC class I molecule.

51. The method of claim 48, wherein said cells have been modified by the introduction of molecules specific for an epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing.

52. The method of claim 48, wherein said cells are T-lymphocytes.

53. The method of claim 48, wherein said molecules comprise T-cell receptors or a fragment of a T-cell receptor.

54. The method of claim 48, wherein said molecules are antibodies.

a' cont

55. The method of claim 48, wherein said method further comprises the steps of removing lymphoid cells from the patient and stimulating said lymphoid cells *in vitro* with epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing and then re-administering said lymphoid cells to the patient.

56. The method of claim 48, wherein said method further comprises the steps of removing lymphoid cells from the patient, stimulating said lymphoid cells *in vitro* with

cells which express on its cell surface endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing and then re-administering said lymphoid cells to the patient.

57. The method of claim 48, wherein said method further comprises the step of removing cells from a patient and introducing into said cells nucleotide sequences which encode molecules specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said molecules are selected from the group consisting of T-cell receptors and parts thereof before administering said cells to the patient.

58. A method for treating or diagnosing cancer or viral infections, wherein said method comprises the steps of:

a) removing cells from a patient; and

SUB B6/ a' Cont.

b) treating said cells with a cell or molecule specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

60. The method of claim 58, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is a peptide either alone or bound to an MHC class I molecule.

61. The method of claim 58, wherein said cell specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing has been modified by the introduction of exogenous molecules specific for an epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing.

62. The method of claim 58, wherein said cell specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing is a T-lymphocyte.

63. The method of claim 58, wherein said molecule specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing comprises a T-cell receptor or a fragment of a T-cell receptor.

a' cont

64. The method of claim 58, wherein said molecule specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing is an antibody.

sub B7

65. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising a pharmaceutically effective dose of an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing, or a nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence

which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, and at least one agent that stimulates T-lymphocytes, or one nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that stimulates T-lymphocytes, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

66. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 65, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a TAP inhibitor.

67. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 66, wherein said TAP inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of ICP47 of HSV type 1 and IE12 of HSV type 2.

68. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 65, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a proteasome inhibitor.

69. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 65, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a TAP inhibitor.

70. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 65, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a proteasome inhibitor.

71. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 65, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes TAP.

72. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 65, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes a proteasome.

73. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 65, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation encodes a ribozyme.

74. A method for treating or preventing cancer or viral infections, wherein said method comprises the step of administering an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, or a nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that

inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, in combination with at least one agent which stimulates T-lymphocytes, or one nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that stimulates T-lymphocytes, to a patient in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

75. The method of claim 74, wherein said nucleotide sequence is comprised by a viral or DNA vector.

76. The method of claim 74, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a TAP inhibitor.

77. The method of claim 74, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a proteasome inhibitor.

a' cont.

78. The method of claim 74, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a TAP inhibitor.

79. The method of claim 74, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a proteasome inhibitor.

80. The method of claim 74, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes TAP.

81. The method of claim 74, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes a proteasome.

SUB B9

82. The method of claim 74, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation encodes a ribozyme.

a' cont.

83. A method for eliciting or stimulating immunological effector cells *in vivo* or *in vitro* against epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, said method comprising bringing said immunological effector

cell in contact with a target cell which expresses on its cell surface endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said target cell has not been contacted with external MHC binding peptides except for external MHC binding peptides which are epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing.

84. The method of claim 83, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

85. The method of claim 83, wherein said immunological effector cells are T-lymphocytes.

86. The method of claim 83, wherein said target cell is a virus infected cell.

87. The method of claim 83, wherein said target cell is a mammalian cell.

88. The method of claim 87, wherein said mammalian cell is a hematopoietic cell.

89. The method of claim 88, wherein said hematopoietic cell is a dendritic cell.

90. The method of claim 87, wherein said mammalian cell is an autologous cell.

91. The method of claim 87, wherein said mammalian cell is a cancer cell.

92. The method of claim 83, wherein said target cell is a non-mammalian cell.

93. The method of claim 92, wherein said non-mammalian cell is an insect cell.

94. The method of claim 93, wherein said insect cell has been modified by the introduction of genes encoding human molecules comprising beta-2 microglobulin molecules.

95. The method of claim 94, wherein said human molecules comprising beta-2 microglobulin molecules are MHC class I molecules.

96. The method of claim 83, wherein said method further comprises the step of treating the target cell with an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, or a nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation, prior to bringing the target cell in contact with said immunological effector cells.

97. The method of claim 96, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a TAP inhibitor.

98. The method of claim 97, wherein said TAP inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of ICP47 of HSV type 1 and IE12 of HSV type 2.

99. The method of claim 96, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a proteasome inhibitor.

100. The method of claim 96, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a TAP inhibitor.

101. The method of claim 96, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a proteasome inhibitor.

a1 cont.

102. The method of claim 96, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes TAP.

sub B11

103. The method of claim 96, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes a proteasome.

SUB B11 CONT

104. The method of claim 96, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation encodes a ribozyme.

105. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising cells or molecules specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

a' cont.

106. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 105, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

107. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 105, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is a peptide either alone or bound to an MHC class I molecule.

108. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 105, wherein said cells are T-lymphocytes.

109. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 105, wherein said molecules comprise T-cell receptors or parts of T-cells receptors.

110. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 105, wherein said target cells have been modified by the addition of molecules specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing.

a1 cont.

111. A method for preparing the pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 105, wherein said method comprises the step of mixing said cells or molecules specific for epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing for MHC presentation with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

SUB B1 a2

112. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising a cell which expresses on its cell surface endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular

peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, and further wherein external MHC binding peptides, other than external MHC binding peptides comprising epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, have not been added to said cells, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

113. The pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 112, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

114. A method for preparing the pharmaceutical composition or vaccine of claim 112, said method comprising the step of mixing said cells which express on their cell surface endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

115. A method for treating or preventing cancer or viral infection, wherein said method comprises the step of administering to a patient cells which express endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell recognition by said T-

lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

SUB B13 CONT

116. The method of claim 115, wherein said cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is TAP or proteasome dependent.

117. The method of claim 115, wherein said cells which express endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing are autologous cells.

SUB B14

118. The method of claim 115, wherein said method further comprises the steps of removing cells from a patient, treating said cells with a substance that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, or a nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation, before re-administering the cells to the patient.

a' cont.

119. The method of claim 118, wherein said substance which inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a TAP inhibitor.

120. The method of claim 119, wherein said TAP inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of ICP47 of HSV type 1 and IE12 of HSV type 2.

121. The method of claim 118, wherein said substance which inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a proteasome inhibitor.

122. The method of claim 118, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a TAP inhibitor.

123. The method of claim 122, wherein said TAP inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of ICP47 of HSV type 1 and IE12 of HSV type 2.

124. The method of claim 118, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a proteasome inhibitor.

125. The method of claim 118, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes TAP.

126. The method of claim 118, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes a proteasome.

127. The method of claim 118, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation encodes a ribozyme.

SUB B15 cont

128. A method for inducing the expression on cells *in vivo* or *in vitro* of epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, said method comprising the step of treating said cells with an effective dose of an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing, or a nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

a1 cont.

129. A kit for use in a process for stimulating immunological effectors, wherein said kit comprises a cell which expresses on its cell surface endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, wherein target cell recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased, and further wherein said cell which expresses on its cell surface endogenous epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing has not been contacted with external MHC binding peptides except for external MHC binding peptides comprising epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing.

SUB B15 cont

130. The kit of claim 129, wherein said cell is a mammalian cell.

131. The kit of claim 129, wherein said cell is a non-mammalian cell.

A1 cont.

132. A kit for use in a process for stimulating immunological effectors, wherein said kit comprises epitopes or antigens associated with impaired peptide processing, wherein said epitopes or antigens are expressed on target cells in which cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is impaired, wherein said epitopes or antigens are recognized by T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors, and further wherein target cell

SUB B16

recognition by said T-lymphocytes or T-cell receptors is increased if peptide processing for MHC presentation on said target cell is decreased.

133. The kit of claim 134, wherein said epitope or antigen associated with impaired peptide processing is a peptide either alone or bound to an MHC class I molecule.

134. A kit for use in a process for stimulating immunological effectors, wherein said kit comprises an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, or a nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation, and an agent which stimulates T-lymphocytes, or a nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent which stimulates T-lymphocytes.

SUB B16 cont

135. The kit of claim 136, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a TAP inhibitor.

a1 cont.

136. The kit of claim 136, wherein said TAP inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of ICP47 of HSV type 1 and IE12 of HSV type 2.

137. The kit of claim 136, wherein said agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a proteasome inhibitor.

138. The kit of claim 136, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a TAP inhibitor.

139. The kit of claim 136, wherein said nucleotide sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which encodes a proteasome inhibitor.

SUB B16 CONT

140. The kit of claim 136, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes TAP.

141. The kit of claim 136, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular processing for MHC presentation is a nucleotide sequence which is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes a proteasome.

a' cont.

142. The kit of claim 136, wherein said nucleotide sequence that is complementary at least in part to an mRNA or DNA sequence which encodes an agent that inhibits cellular peptide processing for MHC presentation encodes a ribozyme.--